

THE SENATE MAKES A RECORD
THREE ENTIRE SCHEDULES OF THE
TARIFF BILL PASSED IN A DAY.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS, AND INCIDENTALLY
THOSE OF NEW-ENGLAND, GET ALL THE
PROTECTION THEY WANT—SO DOES
THE COLLAR AND CUFF INDU-
TRY—NOW FOR A FIGHT
ON WOOL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, June 11.—The managers of the Tariff bill in the Senate surprised themselves today by breaking all previous records for progress at a single sitting. Three entire schedules, those dealing with wine and spirits, cottons and flax, hemp and jute, and covering nearly twenty pages of the bill, were disposed of before adjournment. The extraordinary character of the progress made this afternoon will be better appreciated, perhaps, when it is remembered that only fifty-two pages in all of the bill were disposed of in the ten weeks from April 2 to June 10. The material advance recorded to-day is readily accounted for, however. The wine and spirits schedule, which was considered first, offered no serious obstacles, the only changes made being slight reductions from the rates contained in the present law. Senators Aldrich, Aldrich and Sherman criticized the cuts proposed by the Finance Committee as an unnecessary and wasteful remission of from \$800,000 to \$1,000,000 of revenue annually, but the committee figures were insisted on and sustained except that a single proposed reduction of duty on ale, porter and beer imported in casks was withdrawn and the somewhat higher House rate was allowed to stand.

The wine and spirit schedule was got rid of by 1 o'clock and then, to the amazement of those who were not in the secret, the whole cotton schedule was rushed through in less than thirty minutes. To effect this spectacular display of expedition the haphazard and capricious policy of "compromise" adopted by the managers of the bill was again brought conspicuously into play. Mr. Jones (Dem., Ark.) was well known, had reported on May 17 a new cotton schedule, throwing overboard the classifications and ad valorem percentages of both the House and the Southern bills and restoring as part of the Jones-Gorman "revise" a close approximation to the rates of the McKinley cotton schedule. On May 21, Mr. Jones, as the result of complaints from Mr. Voorhees and others, inserted some additional changes designed to reduce the protection given in the schedule of May 7. To-day, after consultation with Senator Aldrich and other New-England Senators, Mr. Jones decided to "revise" the passage of the cotton schedule by inserting an entirely fresh schedule of duties prepared to meet all objections previously urged against the House bill by the cotton manufacturing interests.

A new paragraph imposing duties on cotton yarn was constructed by Mr. Durfee, the expert of the Finance Committee, and its clerk while the Republicans had control of the Senate, and the other paragraphs were accepted in the form they originally had in the "revise" of May 7. No objection was made by the Republican managers to the altered schedule which was pronounced by Mr. Jones to be the "most scientific" scale of cotton duties yet devised. As the manufacture of cotton goods is the one great rural industry which has gained substantial footing in the South, the tendency of the Democratic "reformers" in their dealings with it was easily comprehensible. New-England was probably able to benefit to-day by the unshifting policy of favoritism to South in the interests of all sorts which has played so conspicuous a part in the preparation of the pending bill. But as the kindred manufacturers' woolens is practically unknown in the South, the New-England, New-York and Pennsylvania woolen mills will have little or no chance to profit by a similar outbreak of discriminating sectional partiality.

The flax, jute and hemp schedule, one of the most bungling and irrational of the entire bill, gave rise to some sharp differences of opinion and resulted in many vagaries in the way of legislation. Hemp, flax and shirts, as a mark of unblushing and indefensible partiality to a special and local manufacturing interest, The Republican Senators made some cutting allusions to the utter sham and hypocrisy of the Democratic programme in dealing with jute and hemp products, but beyond again, Mr. Aldrich had ridicule for his pitiful efforts to swallow his convictions of a time past at the dictation of the party managers, the debate had little or no effect.

The tax schedule was finally completed and the more difficult problems offered by the warmly disputed wool schedule were postponed until tomorrow. There is a decided disposition among the Republicans to make a bitter contest against the Senate's bill, and this afternoon the committees adjourned this afternoon that he would take up his unfinished speech again, and it is not unlikely that he counts by persistence in oratory to force the weak-kneed managers of the bill to grant "concessions" in the wool schedule similar to those which they have made in almost every other portion of the bill.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

Washington, June 11.—The reading of Saturday's journal having been dispensed with in the Senate, Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) gave notice of an amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, and read an argument in explanation and support of it. The amendment was that the superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory shall be a person selected from civil life, learned in the science of astronomy, to be appointed by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with an annual salary of \$5,000.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.) rising to a question of personal connection sent to the clerk's desk and had read a newspaper article connecting his name with a syndicate of Philadelphia capitalists said to be trying to obtain possession of street railroads in Washington. He asserted that the only connection he had with the matter was that he introduced Mr. Dolan, of Philadelphia, supposed to be the chief of the syndicate, to Senators McMillan and Faulkner, of the District of Columbia Committee, and had asked some friends in the other House to request some of the Pennsylvania members to be present to-day in order to constitute a quorum. That was the extent of his knowledge of or connection with the matter. He would not have mentioned it at all but for the fact that Senator Chandler was understood to be the authority for the article.

After some further remarks on this point, when he was taken up—flax, hemp and jute, and their qualities were fixed as follows:

On flax, huckies, 10 cents per pound.
Hemp, huckies, 10 cents per pound.

On jute, 10 cents per cent ad valorem.
Cables, cordage and twine (except blinding twine), New-Zealand hemp, etc., 10 per cent ad valorem.

Hemp and jute carpets and carpetings, 3 cents per pound.

Mr. Aldrich had moved to exempt them from duty—rejected.

The next paragraph was No. 270, "Burlaps containing not over 10 threads to the square inch, to be used for bags for grain, made of such burlaps, 2½ per cent ad valorem."

Mr. Aldrich having complained of this burlap paragraph, and moved to strike it out, Mr. Aldrich and Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) suggested sarcastically that the Finance Committee had not paid so much attention to the pacification of the manufacturers of burlaps as to the manufacturers of cotton.

Mr. Aldrich thought that the committee should have drawn an average between the two interests and thus satisfied both. The discussion was participated in by Mr. Allison (Rep., Iowa).

After some time, Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) congratulated the Democratic party on the new accession of Friends from the ranks of the Republicans—adding to remarks of Senators Aldrich and Allison favoring free jute bags—and he moved to strike out the last phrase of the paragraph putting a duty on grain bags, saying they might be afterward taxed by the free list.

Mr. Vest's motion was agreed to; and he then said sarcastically that he had now enlisted under the Free Trade banner of the Senators from Rhode Island and Iowa.

The Tariff bill was then, at 10:30 a.m., taken up, the question being on the first paragraph of the spirits and wine schedule (11). The paragraph, as passed by the House and reported by the Senate Finance Committee, puts a duty of \$1 per proof gallon on brandy and other spirits not specially provided for. Before the adjournment on Saturday Mr. Aldrich (Rep., R. I.) had moved to increase the rate to \$2 50, as under existing law. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 18; nays, 2. Among the Senators voting "nay" was Mr. McPherson (Dem., N. J.), who had been reported in the papers as dangerously ill at his home in New-Jersey.

After the vote was taken a discussion arose as to the paragraph. A reduction from the existing rate of \$2 50 to \$2 00 was opposed by Senators Sherman, Allison and Platt, the argument being that brandy was a fair revenue article and yielded last year nearly

£100,000,000. The House had voted to increase the same "Calendar Budget" of summer money.

It is to what good use is made of it?

What is to be done with it?